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NOTICE

THE Trustees of the HINDOO PATRIOT Newspaper and Press have this day appointed Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, of No. 27 Mott's Lane, Manager of the Hindoo Patriot Press, and authorised him to sign all bills, to grant receipts, under his signature as Manager, for all sums remitted to him on account of the Press, and generally to conduct the business of the Press on behalf of the Trustees and under their instructions.

Under the direction of the Trustees,
RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
One of the Trustees.

CALCUTTA
September 11, 1886.

With reference to the above Notice I request that all business communications (advertisements, changes of address, jobworks &c.,) should be addressed to me as Manager, at the present Office of the paper, No. 27 Mott's Lane, and all remittances made payable to me.

All old Bills, not yet realized, will be countersigned by me before re-issue; and henceforward all Bills and Receipts will be signed by me as Manager of the Press on behalf of the Trustees.

Calcutta
27 Mott's Lane
September 12, 1886
RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
Manager,
Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

LAST week we published an extract from the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph* on the cruelties practised on the natives in Western Australia. Here is another from the same source on slave-hunting.. "On the authority of Mr. D. Carly, of Perth, I could give you," continued Mr. Gribble, "a catalogue of horrors culled from incidents in connection with the native labour in the pearl fisheries. Mr. Carly says, 'It is very well known by all who knock about Nichol Bay and the Flying Foam Passage, that in one day there were quite sixty natives, men, women, and children, shot dead.' The natives themselves have shown him one of the skulls of fifteen who were shot. Three of the skulls were those of children, and two of the small skulls had bullet-holes through them. I have seen many natives shot in the back for no other reason than that of running away from their cruel slave-masters. I saw at Flying Foam Passage no less than twenty-four natives handcuffed together, and then conveyed to Delambre Island, and there detained until they were required for pearl-diving, their only food being a little flour. In May 1883, three men, well armed and mounted, left Cossack for the purpose of kidnapping on the Fitzroy River. I reported the circumstance to the authorities and was told to mind my own business. In October of the same year these men returned to Cossack with twenty natives; some of them made their escape, but they were pursued and recaptured. I may state that during my sojourn in the North-West it was quite a common practice to sell cutters for a considerable sum over their real value, because of the numbers of natives they had attached to them. I have been sworn in Perth to this fact, and it has been allowed to die out, in order, I suppose, to prevent exposure. In this same year I saw for several days in succession large numbers of natives who had recently returned from the pearling grounds assigned as general servants by a drunken J. P. in a public house at Cossack. Some of the natives told me that they did not want to sign, but they were forced to do so. I have seen numbers of natives brought in from the interior, and some of them had never before seen the face of a white man, and they were compelled to put their hand to a pen and make a cross which they never could understand, and having done this they were then slaves for life, or as long as they were good for pearl diving. Their rations consist of only a little flour when they are engaged in pearling." Bad as the relation between the planter and the labourer is in the Tea Districts of Bengal, and the readiness with which Mr. Gibbons signed contracts in behalf of coolies without their knowledge, it is a relief to know that things are not so bad here.

MR. W. F. DENNING writes to the *Scientific American* that he has made a series of careful drawings of the appearance of the planet Mars this year, and finds the edges of the seas very brilliant and well defined. The surface markings of the planet are very varied, and in some places distinctly mottled; and during the past few months the north polar cap has been very bright, and in startling contrast to the luminous regions. Mr. Denning thinks that the atmosphere of Mars, instead of being dense and cloud-laden. is extremely attenuated; and that most of the supposed changes in the latter are really due to changes in the earth's atmosphere. The discovery had much better be confined to the scientific world, lest Indian officialdom which has an unnatural preference for atenuated atmosphere should take a fancy of trying a change in these unexplored regions.

MR. G. A. SALA HAS BEEN WRITING ON punkahs in *Tinsley's Magazine*. He says that Lord Dufferin is one of those Anglo-Indians who can, and prefer to, do without punkahs even in the hottest weather. The reason is obvious. Simla in the hottest weather hardly ever requires a Punkha. When His Lordship has faced an Indian summer on the plains we shall hear quite a different tale.

TUESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

ACCORDING TO THE ANNALS OF HYGIENE, they have not had a case of smallpox for one year past in Philadelphia. If the Health Officer of the city receives in his morning mail notice of a case of smallpox (suspected) he at once sends word to the vaccine physician of the district to visit the suspected house and neighbourhood, and vaccinate all who are not evidently well protected, by this operation, against the disease. The agents of the Board are at once despatched to thoroughly disinfect the suspected premises, and to inquire into, and insist upon, the premises being placed in proper sanitary conditions. Later in the day the proper officer, when he reports, is sent to investigate the nature of the case reported. The result is that, whether the case be smallpox or not, vaccination and disinfection are secured.

IT is stated in a Rangoon telegram that the Lucknow Brewery Company is erecting a brewery at Mandalay. There will be imports, besides, and Burma will soon have a merry time of it.

THE fame of the Lucknow machine-made paper has penetrated to the Shahabad and Gaya districts, and the ancient manufactures there are being ousted by the product of the Upper India Paper Mill, "Limited."

THE credulity of the Burmese, particularly of those living in the districts, says a Rangoon paper, is almost beyond belief. They have now got hold of a tale to the effect that Theebaw is living somewhere between three mountains where he has built a palace for himself, and that the person believed by the British to have been Theebaw, and who has been deported to India, is in fact a Burman who is strikingly like the ex-king, and whose relations with the ex-queen Soopayalat were of too intimate a character to bear too close an investigation. The locality of the three mountains mentioned they can't denote. If the one at Ratnagiri be an imposter he must be a very lucky one.

THE Austrian Government, wiser in its generation than the French, has taken to heart the protests of scientific men against low-lying sites for astronomical and meteorological buildings, and has just erected the very highest observatory in the whole world, on the summit of the Sinnibelleck Mountain, which soars upwards of ten thousand feet high. This observatory is intended primarily for meteorological purposes, and will be in connection with the chief central office in Vienna. Everything has been done to render life at this enormous altitude as safe and comfortable as possible. The mountain has been chosen, owing to its being a famous centre of electrical disturbance, and the workmen who have been engaged in building the observatory are said to have had numerous opportunities of watching the way in which lightning behaves as seen from above the clouds. Fitted with a copper roof which is useful for warding off lightning with walls of judicious thickness, and no doubt equipped with a forest of lightning conductors, the Salzburg Observatory ought to do very well. On fine days the occupants can emerge from their refuge and observe the splendid landscape spread at their feet.

SOME of the European, Eurasian, and native Officials of Bangalor intend starting a Bank, with a capital of two lakhs of rupees, and to this end a prospectus and a share list are being circulated. The management will have to be very careful and economical, lest the fate of the Bengal Banking Corporation should come to overtake it. Some fatality seems to hang about Banking business on European model in which Indians are concerned. Indian Bankers are Sheraffs and their style of doing business still beats the English Banks.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

A WEALTHY Parsi gentleman of Bombay has offered a large sum of money for the establishment of a college for women in connection with the Cama Hospital. Negotiations are going on with Government for the purpose. Bombay has to teach Bengal lessons in these respects which it will take her long while yet to con and learn.

IT has been settled that his Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, arrives at Rawalpindi about the middle of the month. Preparations are being made for the reception of his Royal Highness. Owing to this reason, troops from the Murri hills have been ordered to come down unusually early this year. The Commissariat Department will have a very busy time of it, as the Camp of Exercise is also approaching.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* has hit upon a very ingenius, effective, and, we should add, unanswerable method of stopping the mouth of clamourers for larger employment of natives, in the public services. He takes the Pooja Transfer Gazette and calculates that so many of the names appearing therein are so many Hindoos, so many Europeans, so many Eurasians and so on, and the figures are decidedly in favour of the Hindoos. He might as well have taken the Statistics of the coolies and workmen in the

employ of the Railway, Irrigation, and Public Works Departments,—important branches of the Public service,—and the result could not have been less satisfactory. If generalisation is so easy an affair, the correspondent ought forthwith be made a fellow of some learned society foreign or native. How by the way is the sagacious statistician been able to distinguish European from Eurasian names?

A NEW industry is promised to Monghyr. Monghyr has in its vicinity some good slate quarries which have long been successfully worked. A new method has been patented for enamelling slates so as to give them the appearance of Granite, Serpentine, and marble.

DR. LEITNER is understood to have been recommended an annual pension of £7,50 on the ground of his "educational attainments, his services to the cause of education in general and more specially in connection with the foundation of the Punjab University."

THURSDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Tageblatt* at Lemberg communicates some very startling particulars, which he had derived from a high source, with respect to previous Russian intrigues against Prince Alexander. Three years ago, according to this authority, the Russian General Scoboleff and Kaulbars—the latter then acting as Bulgarian War Minister—endeavoured to perpetrate a similar *coup d'état*, but without success. In May, 1883, about two o'clock one morning—hour beloved of all conspirators—Scoboleff, Kaulbars, and other officers entered the palace on purpose to force their way into Prince Alexander's room, and their revolution was only frustrated by his Highness's orderly officer, Captain Barinoff (he fell at Slivnitza last winter), who threatened to make use of his weapons and call the guard. Two carriages were waiting without then also to bear away the Prince.

A movement has been started at Simla for raising a memorial to the late General Wilson, and the matter is now in the hands of a Committee, who have already received promises of support. Their choice would probably be that the memorial should take the form of a tablet in the Cathedral at Calcutta, and a shooting prize for the Native Army.

MR. F. C. DAUKE, UNDER-SECRETARY IN the Home Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee that is assembling to deal with the question of the extended admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service. We could have interested ourselves in the work of the Commission, if we could make sure that it were commissioned for any real good. We don't care much for stop-gap, smoke and fume.

AT THE NEXT OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE Civil Service of India, 38 candidates will be selected, who will be disposed of as follows:—Bengal, Lower Provinces, and Assam, ten; North-West Provinces, Oudh, Panjab, and Central Provinces, fourteen; Burma, three; Madras, five; Bombay, six.

OF those that are coming out in the Civil Service this year two are Bengalis. Mr. Lokendronath Palit, son of our distinguished townsman Mr. T. Palit and Mr. Arthur Goodeve Chukerbutty, son of the late Dr. Chukerbutty. Three Bengali lads were plucked last year, who have another chance yet, and will appear at the next examination.

MR. J. F. FLEET, C. I. E., OF THE BOMBAY Civil Service, Mr. G. A. Grierson of the Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. A. F. R. Hœrnle, of the Bengal Educational Department, will attend the seventh International Oriental Congress which opened last Monday at Vienna, as delegates of the Government of India. It is somewhat surprising that the Government of India could not, or did not care to, get hold of an Indian Orientalist. A Muhammadan gentleman of Aligurh was named as a delegate some time ago. Has he been dropped?

THE Government cash balances in the treasuries and presidency banks at the end of August amounted to 1,244 lakhs, as compared with 1,117 lakhs on the corresponding date last year.

ENGLAND and the United States are examining the basis of a treaty for granting reciprocal fishery rights.

THE Finance Committee, during their sittings at Puna, inquired into the expenditure in the Ecclesiastical Department, and they are understood to be in favour of the reduction of the Establishment by two, or possibly three, chaplains. What a grand result they have attained? Why could not they see their way to recommending the abolition of the whole department altogether? It is monstrous that people of quite contrary religions should be made to pay for maintaining the church of the rulers, the cant about *Debuttur* and *Peerottur* notwithstanding.

SOME idea of the activity displayed by Russia to strengthen her fleet may be had from the fact that no less than twenty-nine new ships were added to it during 1885. The naval estimates for this year exceed those for 1885 by four million roubles. All this cannot be idle play.

A Rangoon correspondent says that very great dissatisfaction is felt there at the secrecy with which the ruby mines have been disposed of by the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner has not been informed of the terms on which the concession has been granted, but it is reliably asserted that his strong recommendation that the lease should contain a stipulation that the mines should be worked in conjunction with native agency has been disregarded. If this is true, it will afford a curious illustration of the fair dealing of our Government. The people have worked these mines from the first, and consider that they have a vested interest in them. But what of that? A London Court Jeweller has more influence. We are not in the secret; but we hope that the correspondent does not represent any "adverse interest." The less offence the Government can manage to give to the Burmaites the speedier will be the work of organisation.

FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

The Burmese "Dakaities" are daily assuming portentous proportions. The Government launch which plies between Tounghoo and Ningyan had lately to fight her way through 1,500 dakaits. Of the armed guard on board, one policeman was killed and seven were wounded. It is believed that sixteen dakaits were killed. Mr. Gladstone the newly appointed Deputy Commissioner of Ningyan, was on board the launch. Another launch on the line is said to have been accidentally sunk. The "accident" may be something worse than accident pure and simple. The state of affairs is really growing sickening.

THE Secretary of State has refused to sanction the employment of an additional Judge to reduce the heavy arrears which now block the High Court of Bombay.

ONE of the latest rumours in diplomatic circles in England is that the Czar's intention of being crowned at Samarkand as "Emperor of Central Asia" has been abandoned; that this new title will be assumed by issuing a Ukase, and that festivities in honor of the event will take place in Samarkand, Bokhara, and Khiva. The reasons for this change of intention are not as yet disclosed, but not difficult to understand.

THE Finance Committee will probably remain in the Madras Presidency till 11th October, when they will leave for Calcutta. Heads of departments have already been summoned to Darjeeling to prepare for receiving the Committee. The *Englishman* severely but very justly complains of this opportunity given to the said heads of departments to enjoy a holiday at public expense. This can serve no useful purpose.

THE six months' net returns of State Railways exceed the Budget Estimate by fifty lakhs.

THE agents of the Madras and South Indian Railways have been informed that they will not have to pay any income tax on the earnings of their respective lines, as the tax is leviable only on surplus profits, and neither of the undertakings have as yet been able even to pay their guaranteed interest. Why should not the same rule apply to a firm or an individual?

IT is notified that, with effect from the 1st of October, unregistered letters, post cards, and packets intended for despatch by any particular train should be posted at the railway stations at least an hour before the time of departure of that train, and that, if posted later, such articles will be despatched by a subsequent train, unless a late-letter fee of two annas be paid by the sender in postage labels affixed to each article in addition to the ordinary postage, provided that any such article posted after 6 P. M., shall bear the prescribed late-letter fee irrespective of the hour of the departure of the train by which it is intended to be despatched, and that, in the absence of such fee, the article shall be forwarded by a later train. The posting of articles in the Railway Mail Service van is absolutely forbidden.

SATURDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

IT IS understood in Haidarabad that Sir Steuart Bayley intimated during his recent visit to the Nizam's capital that the Government of India intends firmly to support the present Administration, and that any attempt to interfere with its due working will be regarded with great displeasure. It is believed at Haidarabad that Sir Steuart Bayley's visit has effectually discouraged a good deal of the hostile activity which has for some time since confronted the Administration, and which interested parties were anxious to keep alive at least until the Viceroy's arrival in Haidarabad in November. We are not, however, told as to what "the Administration" is supposed to mean. Is the Nizam's or the Minister's rule to be upheld, for it seems well nigh impossible to uphold both?

A CRICKET match was lately played at Madras, between a team of 21st Royal Artillery and the Madras Young Men's Eleven (Indian). The match, it is said, was played on an English carpet 24 yards long and six yards broad, which was purchased for Rs. 150. The carpet cricketers must be exceedingly delicate batsmen if their "hits" would not send the ball flying beyond the four corners of the carpet. But possibly the carpet was meant solely for those that were "in," and the "fields-men," were left to shift for themselves on the traditional grass plot.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for the purpose of raising some memorial to Lord Ulick Browne, for his services to the cause of sport, in particular. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar heads the list. What of the G. O. prohibiting testimonial to retiring officers?

A CASE is reported in which a juryman entered the box by mistake and sat during a trial as a juror in place of some one else. The incident occurred at the Criminal Sessions in Bombay. The name of John Pryor was called, but John Fryer answered, and was duly sworn. After the facts had been argued by Counsel as to whether the trial had not been rendered illegal by the mistake, his Lordship decided that there was sufficient ground for his holding that the verdict was not vitiated. The prisoners had not been prejudiced in any way, and the juror was qualified.

"THERE seems to be a positive rage for Exhibitions in the Australian colonies. The full prospectus of the Jubilee Exhibition to be held next year at Adelaide was lately published in the *Gazette of India*, and now it appears that it is proposed to celebrate the centenary of the colony of New South Wales by holding an Inter-colonial Exhibition at Sydney in 1888. A large meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was lately held in the Sydney Town Hall, at which a resolution was passed that the Government should take immediate steps to celebrate the centenary of the colony by holding a National Centennial Exhibition in Australia in 1888. Many of those present offered handsome subscriptions towards a guarantee fund."

"M. ZANKOFF, the arch-conspirator in the manœuvres which led to the deposition of Prince Alexander, is said to have been a detective before he changed his profession to politics. The secrecy and finish with which the Bulgarian *coup d'etat* was carried out were worthy of the talents of the eminent Mr. Bucket, and seem to indicate that Mr. Zankoff had found his early criminal training of advantage in his new calling. It appears that he first emerged into the light in the political line in 1876, when he formed one of the delegates sent to England by the Bulgarians to excite the English mind on behalf of the Bulgarian atrocities."

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1886.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

THE comparatively dubious attitude heretofore maintained by Russia in regard to the vexed Bulgarian question might, if continued, have made a satisfactory solution thereof, appear probable. But the mask not overcautiously put on has been thrown off at last. There can no longer be the slightest doubt that Russia means, and means determinedly, to set Turkish suzerainty in Bulgaria at nought, if she can do so, in the face of the assurance of the Great Powers to the Porte that undue Russian interference in the Balkan Peninsula will not be tolerated much less sanctioned. England is now-a-days not accustomed to share in the counsels of the "Three Emperors," and her opinion and advice are not sought for unless she can force them down. Lord Iddesleigh, as a Foreign Secretary, was predicted as a failure. But it seems to us that the policy that his Lordship seems to be anxious to give effect to, no matter under what inspiration, is about the best that could have been chalked out under the existing circumstances. He desires to strengthen the hands of the "Sick Man" whom none of the Great Powers regard extra-favourably, and every opportunity of whose speedy dismemberment would be hailed with delight by almost every one of them, as his continued and prosperous existence is considered as an unpardonable anachronism in civilized and Christian Europe. The Foreign Secretary, therefore, in his sober judgment has come to the correct conclusion, for he must have come to some such conclusion as his action shows, when he thinks that no genuine and enthusiastic support can the Porte expect from the Great Powers in his difficulties. They may for purposes of their own and for substantial political reasons condescend ostensibly to extend the right hand of fellowship for a while, but the support at best will be as it has always been, lukewarm and of a most questionable character. With England, however, the case is entirely different. The establishment of any other power in Constantinople other than that of the Sultan would be seriously detrimental to her unspeakably large interests in Asia, and none can possibly be more concerned in the maintenance of the prestige and power of the Sultan than England. Whatever difficulties may beset her at home or abroad, be they Irish, Egyptian or Burmese, her first and foremost duty shall always be to try to preserve Turkey intact. Hopeless, therefore, of enlisting anything like genuine sympathy or warm support of the Powers, Lord Iddesleigh has hit upon the next best mode of strengthening Turkey in the coming struggle. He is endeavouring, Reuter informs us, to unite Servia Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. The task is not quite an easy one. Though nominally subordinate to Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia and Greece are constantly in open defiance of the Suzerain Power and at daggers drawn with each other. Union, therefore, under circumstances like these, can be ensured by a serious common danger and that danger is to be expected at no distant date. Inspite of her friendly and patronising protestations, Russia constantly looks with an intent on three at least of these States, and it will be the height of indiscretion and wisdom to throw away the golden opportunities of consolidation offered by the wise invitation of Lord Iddesleigh which alone can ensure safety and security to all and each of them, for a United Turkey ought to be quite a match against the machinations of Russia when heartily backed by England. The game, meanwhile, that is being played by Russia, leaves little room for doubt about her future policy in the Balkan Peninsula. General Kaulbars, the agent patronisingly appointed by Russia to "set all Bulgarian difficulties at rest" is the bearer of an ultimatum from his Government demanding the adjournment of the elections for the great National Assembly and the release of the plotters against Prince Alexander who seem to be in the particular grace of Russia. The great National Assembly, it will be remembered, is to choose a successor of Prince Alexander and has been summoned to meet on the 24th instant. General Kaulbars' demand of the Regency was in the first place friendly enough and presented verbally. But M. Stambulope, M. Karveloff, and Colonel Mutkuroff the regents appointed by Prince Alexander, firmly refused to yield to these most unreasonable demands. No sooner were the demands refused than the General showed his true colors, and sent a note to the Regency stating that if the meeting of the great National Assembly is not postponed Russia will regard any decision arrived at by that body as invalid. When even that device did not suffice the General's efforts were directed towards discrediting the Regency altogether and alienating popular support from it. He has issued a Manifesto in the form of a Circular from the Russian Consul, in which the Russian Commissary urges the Bulgarians to trust to the Czar and not to the Regency, and he repeats the demands of the Russian Government with regard to the Great National Assembly for the election of a Prince as well as for the release of the plotters, and strongly denounces the Regency, who have refused to entertain the Russian demands.

But the sturdy general had counted without his host, it appears. The Bulgarian people are devotedly attached to their heroic Prince, and they are in no particular hurry for discrediting the Regency appointed by him on the eve of his abdication. The Bulgarians, Reuter informs us, are filled with indignation at General Kaulbars' mode of hectoring them, and if the General has not yet been ignominiously turned out of the country, it is only because that such an act would be followed by a hoard of fifty thousand Cossacks in Bulgaria, who may be shortly expected on the scene even without such a contingency, a nice handle for hostile action. Russia's menacing attitude, however, is not disquieting to Turkey or England alone. The other European States are gradually awaking to the real state of affairs which seriously threaten a judicious balance of power. M. Tisza, President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has declared that the Hungarian Parliament will not allow any foreign protectorate or occupation of Bulgaria. And it remains to be seen how soon the Powers follow suit and give Russia distinctly to understand, if they really mean to adhere to a firm policy, that this bullying course will certainly not be tolerated Such a course, if adopted betimes, might avert much of the unnecessary flourish that is sure to follow, and avoid much of the serious complications in consequence, which will make a satisfactory solution of the question at issue hopelessly impossible. Prince Alexander, who is biding his time and watching the game with studied and discreet silence, will, we are sure, not think of maintaining it when the time for action comes.

THE DEBATE ON BURMA.

The war in Burma came up for discussion in the House of Commons on the 31st of August. We are glad to notice that there was a far larger attendance on the occasion than is brought together for the consideration of the Indian Budget; and as might have been expected the Ministeralists assembled in great force. Lord Randolph Churchill, as Secretary of State for India in Lord Salisbury's stop gap Administration of last year, being the real author of the Burmese war, it was only natural his Lordship, in his new capacity of Leader of the House, would do his best to get his policy approved by Parliament. The debate was raised by two amendments to the Address, which were moved by Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Cremer respectively. The former gentleman moved an amendment expressing regret at the continuance of the war in

Upper Burma and the great extension of military operations occasioned thereby, and humbly representing to her Majesty that the expenses of the war should not be borne exclusively by India. Mr. Cremer's amendment went farther. He wanted the House to express regret at the fact that the Government have resolved to persevere in their policy of annexation, especially as the native population have, by their active hostility and armed resistance to the invading forces, shown that they have no desire to live under British rule.

The debate thus covered the whole question of the war in, and annexation of, Upper Burma. Mr. Cremer in supporting his amendment, said: "In the last Parliament he listened attentively to the debates dealing with the question of Burma in the hope that he would learn the real reasons for the war, but in vain. The noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer approached the consideration of the question on that occasion with a light heart and openly exulted in the part which he took in connection with that war. It seemed to him however, that the noble Lord on that occasion was premature in announcing that a valuable possession had been added to the dominions of the crown. He contended that no valid reason was given at the time for the war in Burma. It was alleged that it was necessary for the protection and safety of British Burma to depose king Theebaw. but the feeble resistance of Theebaw proved that the fears entertained by the Government about the dangers to be apprehended from that monarch was absolutely groundless. And if the real reason of the expedition was to depose king Theebaw, why did they not set up another monarch, seeing there were no less than 70 survivors to choose from? It was quite clear such was not the intention of the Government, neither in the first, nor in the last, instance, and that they had other objects in view. We have never questioned the justice of the original invasion of Upper Burma. Mr. Labouchere pertinently observed, "the only thing that would give England a right to annex a country would be the desire of the inhabitants of that country that she should do so. The Burmese have unmistakably shown that they have no desire to enjoy the inestimable blessings which British rule has conferred upon India. As Theebaw intrigued with the French so did Shere Ali intrigue with the Russians; but the Government never seriously entertained the idea of annexing Afghanistan. There must, therefore, be some other reason for making Upper Burma a part of the British Empire; and that reason we have over and over again explained in these columns. Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, the late Under Secretary of State for India and Sir John Gorst, the present Under Secretary contended that, if a Native prince could have been found Lord Dufferin would have been extremely glad to have adopted the alternative of setting him up as the ruler of Burma. They said that Lord Dufferin went to Mandalay with a perfectly open mind, and his Lordship was convinced after careful consideration and inquiry into the facts that annexation was the only policy the Government could adopt. As the Viceroy's report on the subject is not before the public, we are unable to say how far he was right in the view he took of the question. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that if the Government had really desired to set up a Native prince as the ruler of Burma, they would have found a fit man from among the numerous surviving members of the Alumpra dynasty. It cannot be doubted for a moment that the Meingun Prince would have proved a strong ruler. The only thing that could be urged against him was that he had for some time been a pensioner of the French at Pondichery. But we must not forget that Abdur Rahaman had been a pensioner of the Russians for about 12 years before he was invited by our Government to become the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Mr. Samuel Smith naturally confined himself to the question of the payment of the expenses of the military operations in Upper Burma. He showed that the cost of the war, originally estimated at £300,000 would probably be five millions; and that, in view of the steady fall in the value of the rupee and other unfavourable circumstances, there was every prospect this year of a deficit in the revenues of India amounting to £4000,000. Mr Smith strongly protested, on grounds of justice and mercy, against the whole cost of the war in Burma being thrown upon the revenues of an extremely poor country like India. He remarked:—"The people of India considered the Burmese to be an entirely distinct people from themselves, and, as a matter of fact, there was no natural connexion whatever between the two peoples. Hence the view of the people of India was that Burma should be dealt with as a separate and distinct dependency. It was argued that the war was necessary for the defence of the Indian frontier; but that argument could not be upheld for a moment. The same reason was given for the commencement of the last Afghan War, and in that case it was, perhaps, to a certain extent, true seeing that a powerful foreign enemy was advancing towards India. But even in the case of the Afghan war, £5 000,000 was charged to this country, and surely that was a precedent which ought to be followed in this case." The only reply which Sir John Gorst could give on behalf of the government was that the precedent quoted did not apply in the present case; and that Mr. Gladstone's late Administration having decided that the expenses of the war should be thrown upon the revenues of India, that decision must be accepted as final. We are unable to agree in this view. We see no reason whatever why the precedent of the last Afghan war should not be followed in the present case. It is most unfortunate that when the Conservative Government directed the invasion of Upper Burma in November last they did not decide at once that the whole cost of the war should be borne by India. If they had done this, we feel assured that one of the first acts of Mr. Gladstone on return to power last spring would have been to throw a considerable portion of the expenses upon the British Exchequer, as an act of bare justice to unrepresented and dumb India. But the late Prime Minister did not care to do such an act as no political capital could be made out of it. English statesmen, it is notorious, are guided, not by the right or wrong of the thing, but by party considerations.

CIVIL RASAD.

OUR contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* had an anecdote lately which is worthy of a passing note. Detained midway between two distant stations by the breaking down of an engine, our contemporary had, one early morning, to sally forth on a foraging expedition to extemporise a breakfast. A village stood at no great distance, and thereto he threaded his way. But no sooner was he there than the inhabitants became invisible; the trees ceased to yield fruit; the hens laid no eggs, and the kine became milk-less. These, to him curious, phenomena were a puzzle, and he was more surprised when he found that the moment he opened his purse the aspect of things entirely changed. "Then hens began to lay, the cows yielded milk and even butter in the twinkling of an eye, the trees even actually ripened fruit for our consumption, the deserted village became populated, and the desert and the people smiled. They (the people) seemed to regard us as exceptional visitors; perhaps they thought us fools and not sub-divisional officers, and they accompanied us to the crippled train to watch the breakfast to which they had thus contributed." Commenting on this, he goes on: "From the manner of these poor people we concluded that they were accustomed to less satisfactory treatment, and we wondered then whether the Government allowed this. We have almost ceased to wonder now at anything that is done in the name of Government. Here is a specific charge (though we have here suppressed the names), if the Government care to enquire into it." Of course the Government does not care to make any such enquiry. The case given is one of every day occurrence, and if instances were wanted we could give many more than one every week during the whole of the touring season. The practice of sending out requisitions has become all but universal in Bengal, Behar and Orissa. From the police constable out on an enquiry to pretty high officers it is the rule, and adequate payment for the supplies obtained is any thing but common. In many places the idea of receiving payment is never entertained. A friend tells us that on one occasion he sent a chowkidar to get a supply of milk in the wilderness near Taldanda, in Orissa, and when the supply was brought by a miserable-looking Uriah in rags, he asked what the price was, but could get no reply. He then tendered a four anna bit for a quart of milk, but the Uriah would not receive it. Thinking that the offer was held to be inadequate our friend doubled the amount, when the Uriah exclaimed, "I am a poor man living with a large family, and if I accepted any money from the *Hakim*, the thatch on my hut would soon cease to be where it is." And it was not until after repeated protestations that the traveller was no hakim that any payment would be accepted. Such dread may not be so profound in places where human intercourse is more frequent; but it is only replaced by the universal resource of the weak—evasion by flight or otherwise. Nor is the oppression confined to the ryots; it applies to all classes, and not unoften in a grievous manner. Every time a tent is pitched in a village by an officer on tour, it becomes the bounden duty of the Zemindar's Gomasta to forward a variety of things for the *Hakim's* hue, a kid, rice, ghee and vegetables for the nazir or clerk in attendance, and half a seer of ghee and other materials for every domestic in the retinue of the *Hakim*. Nor is the Gomasta unmindful of his opportunity; for every rupee's worth of article he sends to the *Hakim*, he never fails to charge his absentee master twofold. Happening in December last to call on a Deputy Commissioner on tour in a small mofussil town, we saw the varandah of the station bungalow covered with trays, baskets and bundles, some thirty or more in all, and on enquiry learnt that the things had been sent by the local Zemindar in honor of the Sahib. In justice to the gentleman concerned we must add that he peremptorily refused to accept them, and they were in our presence taken away. We met the Zemindar the next day, and on our telling him that he should not have sent such presents, he naively said, "how could I know that this sahib is so strict? Others are not so." Indeed, had refusal been the rule there would have been no attempt made at making such presents. We are well aware that at times it is absolutely necessary that officers on tour should have the power of making requisitions; but such occasions must be exceptional, and the Government can easily put a stop to the issue of requisitions as a rule on the eve of every tour, and when a requisition is absolutely necessary it is easy enough for the officer concerned to see that fair prices are paid for the goods taken, whether it be from a Zemindar's Gomasta or a poor ryot. This is what is not done, and hence the complaint. Had payments in such cases been prompt and fair, the tours would have been looked upon by the people as a blessing, bringing their official protectors to their doors, and giving free opportunity to communicate their wants, opinions, and wishes to him, and not as a visitation. It is said, that the officers concerned are perfectly innocent; they pay full prices to their servants with whom they leave the management of their purchases, and if there is any with-holding of payment it takes place without their knowledge. This is perfectly true in many cases, but it does not quite exonerate the masters. In the present state of India, with a wide chasm existing between the rulers and the ruled, it is a duty of the masters to see that their good name is not injured by their servants,—that fair prices are not only paid by them to their servants, but also paid by the servants to the sellers. Touring in the interior in Europe implies laying oneself open to be sucked by hotel-keepers; in the interior of mufussil Bengal official tourists through their retinue suck the people with whom they have dealings. Doubtless the law of the land does not sanction this, and under it the offender would be sharply punished, if proved to be guilty; but where the administrators of the law are concerned—where the tours of Joints, Deputies, and Police Inspectors are concerned—it would be futile to talk of the protection of the law. We seldom hear of a road-overseer, or a railway-official, or an Inspector of the Education Department ever sending out a requisition; he pays for what he wants, and he never starves. If a good man and a native, he is everywhere welcome, and forced to accept the hospitality of the people. Nor are Europeans excluded. The late Mr. Woodrow always found welcome in every Bengali hut whereto he went, and as he cheerfully accepted whatever simple fare could be had there, he was never in any difficulty. It is the badge of the *Hakim* that causes the mischief, and that mischief can be prevented only by Government.

THE EXCHANGE DIFFICULTY.

MR. O'CONOR'S able minute on the effect of the depreciation of silver on the commerce of Bengal has called forth a spirited reply from one who appears under the *nom de plume* of EXCHANGE. The former, as our readers are aware, maintains that the fall in exchange has proved injurious to our commerce. The latter denies this, and holds that it has proved beneficial. The two writers depend upon the same figures, the same returns, the same statements; but the conclusions they arrive at are diametrically opposite. This is a paradox; but it is easily explained. It is a mere truism to say that, other factors apart, an exporter from a silver-using country must get more for his goods in a gold-currency country when the exchange is low. Were exchange so low as one shilling and the prices to remain unaltered, both here and in England, the Indian exporter would get double the price for his wheat of what he got when the exchange was at par. On the other hand, the English exporter, buying in gold in England and selling in silver in India, must either double the price of his goods, or suffer an equal loss. Assume now that the imports and the exports are equal, the loss on the one side would be equal to the gain on the other. But none of the conditions laid down above can be constant, and the result must vary. We export more goods than what we import, and this would make us gain more than we lose. and EXCHANGE holds that we actually do so. Mr. O'Conor denies this, and he appeals to the price current to prove his position. But prices never have been constant, and never can be. In some cases they have no relation to the rate of exchange, as in the case of Indigo, and in all cases they are governed by a variety of factors, such as over-production, dearth, inundation, mortality, means of transport, competition, and a variety of other civilizing influences, which are totally independent of exchange. The problem, therefore, is to determine the influence of each of the factors, and, eleminating them from our calculation, to come to the balance which should represent the effect of exchange. This is a most difficult problem to solve, and we cannot congratulate either of the two writers upon having come to a satisfactory conclusion about it. Mr. O'Conor adverts to the factors pretty frequently, but he makes no earnest attempt to determine their relative ratio. EXCHANGE assigns them a prominent position. In his own words, he has determined, "that as the fall in sterling prices has been the natural result of the increased civilization of the world, and by no means the effect of

what is termed the appreciation of gold, the fall in the value of the rupee, as compared with gold has had a beneficial effect upon the export trade of India—

"*Firstly*, by giving her an increased advantage in competing with gold-using countries with respect to such articles as are produced by both;

"*Secondly*, by enabling her to lower the cost of production, and so increase the consumption of such articles as tea, which are grown in silver-using countries only.

"And that, whilst producers of the raw material in gold-using countries have been in a state of despair from the fall in sterling prices, the cultivator in India has remained undisturbed, receiving as good prices for his produce as he did when sterling prices were high, and at the same time selling far larger quantities."

This, however, does not take us sufficiently forward towards a complete solution. Much remains yet to be done to effect such a consummation. Nor can the solution of the problem any wise remove our commercial difficulties. Let it be granted, as EXCHANGE asserts and we believe, that our exports are highly profitable with a low exchange, and that we gain more in that way than what we lose by our imports, still we cannot get out of the wrong side of our ledger. Under our peculiar circumstances we have to remit annually no less than sixteen crores of rupees at the rate of two shillings per rupee; at our hypothetical rate of one shilling we shall have to remit twice the amount we now do, and our standard medium of circulation, calculation, and contracts for revenue being in silver, our Government shall have to raise the taxes to that amount to meet its liabilities. The amount is nearly equal to the total land Revenue of the country, and means that other sources failing the revenue should be doubled. Let it be granted that the "other sources" will suffice to cover the deficit, still the country will be impoverished by sixteen millions every year, and no one will venture to assert that our balance of trade will suffice to meet it without pressing hard upon the people. With 1-5 exchange we are losing no less than nine crores annually. Then comes the lot of those who live on fixed pay calculated in rupee currency, and these include the great body of Europeans in the employ of Government. No calculation of trade balance—of the profits gained by the producers of wheat, rice and other staples,—can in any way afford a consolation. The lower the exchange the more oppressive is the state of affairs to them. True, the fall of price in English goods—fall due to economic causes, quite apart from exchange—has afforded some relief, but that does not make up for the loss to any appreciable extent: and it is entailing a loss in England which cannot be allowed to last. Then, England will not, Micawber-like, wait to see some thing turn up to her benefit; measures are sure to be taken to prevent it; and then the loss will recoil on this country to the extent covered by English trade. The crisis is thus a grave one, and an earnest effort is necessary to provide a remedy, and that means a rehabilitation of silver. The urgency of the case is best illustrated by the fact that no less than two hundred and forty-four members of the House of Commons signed the memorial to Lord Salisbury for the Commission, and it is said that there would have been no difficulty in getting the signatures of at least a hundred more. The Currency Commission just appointed will have the whole case before them, and we may hope that their labours will suffice to find a remedy.

THE COST OF SIMLA EXODUS.

THE sight presented by men in authority, men of worth and honor, in their hopeless defence of a thing that has no imaginable defence is truly humiliating. The two despatches lately sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in defence of the Simla Exodus illustrate the point very powerfully. To make out a decent sort of defence the Government is not averse to stooping to shifts of which a third rate lawyer would have been heartily ashamed. The Secretary of State asked for a return showing the annual dates, since the transfer of the Government to the Crown in 1858, of the migration from Calcutta to Simla, and the dates of its return to Calcutta, and the extra annual cost imposed upon the taxpayers of India in consequence of this annual migration. For reasons of its own which are not very clear to us, the Government is unwilling to furnish the requisite information and apologetically remarks, "The preparation of these returns with accuracy has rendered necessary a reference to the vouchers for the charges for various years, and the preparation of returns for earlier years would involve considerable trouble and expense. We have, therefore, limited the preparation of the statement of cost to the last five years."

From this statement it will be seen that all the available information that ought to guide the decision of the public in this behalf will never, therefore, be forthcoming. But that is by the way. We are now almost called upon to believe that the Simla Exodus is a source of revenue to the Government in many senses, and not a source of expenditure at all. We do gain no doubt by the ruddy health of our officials which the salubrious Simla climate gives them during eight months out of the year. But the gain is not confined to that alone. We positively gain on the principle of rotation of wealth. People have to travel up to Simla, and where do the travelling charges go forsooth? Why, they are not 'spent' at all in the proper sense of the term, whatever else you may call it in popular fallacy, for sure enough they make their way back, giving strength we suppose in the journey, to the Government coffers, for the Railways are State Railways! The Railways of course must be taken to be worked at no expense whatever, and all that is earned on the lines must be put down under the head of profits and then the figures are very conveniently squared. This is what the Government of India in its wisdom is pleased to say in black and white in defence of their pet system. We are obliged to quote freely from the Despatch, just to show how really powerful the reasons adduced in favour of the theory are. The total gross expenditure an account of the annual migration amounted to Rs. 7,31,701 in 1881-82; and to Rs. 8,00,545 in 1882-83. These amounts, however, must be considered subject to a large deduction, in order that they may represent the real expenditure due to the migration. A considerable portion of the expenditure is paid directly or indirectly through the officers receiving travelling allowance to the Sind, Panjab, and Delhi Railway, or the East Indian Railway."

"Careful enquiry has shown that, under the conditions on which these railways," says the India Government, "are worked, about three-fourths of the amounts paid are returned to Government, and three-fourths of the amounts paid to the Railway Companies should accordingly be deducted from the gross expenditure to arrive at the real net expenditure. The payments to the railways form part of the amounts shown as personal travelling expenses and charges for the transit of records, which were as under:—

Personal Travelling Expenses:—			
1881-82	...	Rs.	3,40,186
1882-83	...	„	3,97,946
Transit of Records:—			
1881-82	...	Rs.	76,440
1882-83	...	„	55,565

Of Personal Travelling Expenses in the two years named about five-sevenths, or:—

In 1881-82	...	Rs.	2,42,990
In 1882-83	...	„	2,84,247

And of Charges for Transit of Records about four-fifths, or:—

In 1881-82	...	Rs.	61,152
In 1882-83	...	„	44,452

are on account of the journey between Ambala and Calcutta, and consequently are paid to the Railway Companies, the remainder being on account of the journey between Ambala and Simla. Accordingly of the sums paid to the Railway Companies on account of the annual migration, rather less than Rs. 2,30,000 came back to the Government in 1881-82, and rather less than Rs. 2,50,000 in 1882-83. The remaining two-sevenths and one-fifth, on account of the journey between Simla and Ambala, are paid to the Post Office as tonga dak and bullock train receipts, but we make no deduction on their account, as the whole receipt so paid is expended on the transit service between Simla and Ambala. Most charges on account of telegraphs come back to Government as telegraph receipts, and the amount of these charges should also be deducted from the gross expenditure. The real net expenditure may, therefore, be taken as about five lakhs in 1881-82, and about five and-a-half lakhs in 1882-83" Proceeding on similar calculations we are told that the real net expenditure is taken at 4½ lakhs in 1879-80, and at 5½ lakhs in 1880-81, and at 8¼ lakhs in 1883-84. We wonder why Government should have been self-denying enough to exclude the Dak and Tonga charges from under the head of profits, for Tongas and Daks have working expenses just as Railways, whether State or otherwise, have. The framer of the Estimate might very rationally have gone a little further and included the Income Tax levied on the Simla salaries and Simla allowances of the officers, the nominal value of service postage stamps, and various other similar items, in the profits or revenue columns, to diminish the gigantic proportions of the migration expenses. The utter hollowness of the defence of the Government could not have been better shown than by resorting to such unworthy shifts. We were at a loss to make out last week from the telegraphic summary as to how the expenses could be put down at so low a figure. We said that the expenses were found to be much larger, and the figures must have been arrived at by some exceedingly clever manipulations. Though the theory enunciated in the despatch was then before us, we refused to believe that the Government had grown so helpless as that. We are however now undeceived.

Latest News and Notes.

After a whole year's toil, we shall ask the indulgence of our readers, for a week's respite in accordance with the time-honored custom of this paper. There will, therefore, be no issue of the *Patriot* on Monday next. We wish our frends all the blessings which can cheer human life on this auspicious occasion and hope to find them hale and hearty after the blessed *Vijaya* which brings peace and comfort unto all. May the blessings of the Divine Mother rest on all our readers.

The Lalltakuri Embankment, we are glad to learn, is now out of danger of a breach. The river had this year risen much higher than the maximum of last year preceding the fatal floods, but thanks to the energy of the Engineering Staff, no damage was allowed to be done. The water is now steadily going down and there is said to be no longer any necessity of issuing daily bulletins about the state of the Embankment. The news from East Bengal and Krishnagore and the adjacent districts are unfortunately not so satisfactory. The *Dacca Gazette* publishes tales of woes from the Eastern Districts enough to send a thrill of horror through the hearts of the coldest of men. Immense tracts are wholly under water, which have obliged people in many a locality to betake to tree tops and house tops, cut off from communication with the rest of the living world. Innumerable cattle are daily dying for want of fodder and dry place to live in. Rice and other crops are rotting in the field and the people are totally helpless. Much is of course being done in the way of relief by the local authorities and the exertions of the local public bodies who have gathered much valuable information by painstaking enquiries. But those exertions are not adequate to the demand. Sylhet, Tipperah, Dacca, Comilla, Chittagong, all stand in equal need of relief. We are happy to hear that the Inundation Relief Committee have freely extended help to these places, and the official reports do not appear to be so harrowing as the newspaper reports are.

IT is definitely understood that the elevation of Mr. Peile, of Bombay, to the Supreme Council in the place of Sir Steuart Bayley is only a temporary measure, as Sir Steuart's place in the Council will ultimately be taken by Sir Charles Aitchison. The Punjab memorial for the retention of Sir Charles in his present Lieutenancy has, therefore, not met with success, and it is well that such memorials should be as much discouraged as possible. Once tolerate them and there will be no limit to them. The question of promotion apart, the proposed appointment will be a positive gain to the whole of India, for much may legitimately be expected from the connection of an officer of Sir Charle's abilities and moral qualities with the Supreme Council. He is not going to take charge of his seat

immediately as he goes to England on six month's leave for recruiting his lately failing health. A councillor used hitherto to look upon a Lieutenacy as a lift and a promotion, but quite reverse has been the case in the present instance. The vacancy left by Mr. Peile at Bombay is by the way causing a good deal of trouble to the local Government. His place is to be taken by Mr. Richey, who happens to be away from India, and until his return, Sir William Wedderburn, the popular secretary to the Government, has been nominated to officiate. This, we are told, has given a good deal of umbrage, since the claims of senior revenue and judicial officers have been overlooked. Though the principle of supercession is objectionable in the main, the supercession caused by Sir William's temporary elevation to the Council is all the more bitterly looked upon since he is termed a "people's man."

The reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught at Bombay on Monday last was not so grand an affair as might have been expected, or as would certainly have been the case had there not been a material change in the programme. The authorities had notified that their Royal Highnesses would not land till 5·30 P. M., but their Highnesses, who arrived in port at 9 in the morning, decided to land immediately, in consequence of which there was no large concourse of loyal people to welcome their Highnesses back to India. There was no military display beyond the usual guard of honor and the Municipality presented an address in which they referred in laudatory terms to the sympathetic aid his Highness had always extended to movements intended to promote the welfare of India; and remarked that they regarded the return of his Highness to a military command in India as a further proof of the active interest taken in the Government of India and the welfare and prosperity of its people by the Queen and the members of her august family.

The Duke in reply assured the Commissioners of the very deep interest which both her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as well as the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family, take in India. The defect in the pageantry of the time of arrival was made up on the following morning when their Royal Highnesses left Bombay for Poona. The departure was witnessed by an immense number of enthusiastic people.

The latest proposal of economic reform in Madras is in respect to the fees paid to public prosecutors there. A fee of Rs. 25 is payable every day and an additional fee used to be paid if the hearing occupied more than one day. The Madras Government has now decided that the Magistrate has full discretion to award any fee within the limit of Rs. 25 which he may think sufficient for the work done, and also that he can award any fee not exceeding Rs. 50 per case, where from the nature of the case, or the trial having occupied more than one day, he considers such an increased fee allowable, although it does not follow, as a matter of course, that an increased fee is to be given if a case lasts for more than one day. The discretion rests with the Magistrate to graduate the fee according to the importance of the case, and the work involved. Though not likely to effect any very mighty saving the measure shows that the Black Government is desirous in right earnest to save wherever and whenever possible. There is no room, however, in Bengal for any reform under this head, as the Mufussil Public prosecutor out here gets only a fee of Rs. 16 and not 25 a day.

Our readers are aware that the scheme of Survey and Record of Rights in Bengal has not been received favorably by the Secretary of State, and there is every likelihood of its being abandoned. But our local Government is not disposed to let it nip in the bud, and local officers are working in its favor. The Collector of Muzafferpur writes: "On the whole I consider that the zemindars are rather in favour of it than otherwise, as it will enable them to identify their lands with certainty and to obtain full rates for lands which are at present occupied without payment of rent at all. The ryots treat the matter with the utmost apathy. They are aware that the proceedings have the sanction of Government, and are content to look on, though they do not understand the object in view." Commenting on this the *Pioneer* says, the ryot may be generally relied on for apathy whatever may be the matter presented to his attention; but that the zemindars, whose bitter hostility to the measure was predicted, should have begun to find that they have an interest of their own in it, will be an encouragement to the Local Government to persevere in a great work. The deductions are certainly legitimate, but are the facts correct? How are we to reconcile this favorable disposition of the Zemindars, with the late meeting of the Patna Zemindar's Association when the measure was so unmercifully denounced? They have learnt to muzzle the Talukdars' Association at Lucknow, but the Beharites have not yet been subjected to that process.

If all India have had a Lytton after a Northbrook, and a Ripon after a Lytton we see no reason why the Punjabites should demur to their Sir Charles Aitchison being replaced by Sir Lepel Griffin. And, demur or not the change is announced to be certain. We complain most when there is a succession of bad seasons for several years.

The *Pioneer* makes the departure of Sir Steuart Bayley on leave a peg where on to hang an effective lecture. It says, "The work he has done in the Viceroy's Council, critical and exacting, though much, if not most of it has been, is almost pastime to the work that awaits him as a Lieutenant Governor. The disasters and perplexities of the Ilbert Bill, the dreary debates, the endless complexities of the Bengal Rent Act, are quite of secondary magnitude to the obstacles which the wiles and perversities of the new school of Bengalis will oppose to peaceful and progressive administration. The old families—the men to whose high position and personal character; to whose mental attainments, wealth and munificence, is due whatever is noble in the traditions of their race—are silenced and over-borne by the clamour of a school of raw political swaggerers, aided and abetted by a discredited, if not dangerous, European. It will be keenly interesting to observe if Sir Steuart Bayley, in dealing with these, proves himself as decided and resolute in action as he will certainly be clear in his perceptions of what the position requires. If so, his first fight will be an early one and his last. And thereon. as it seems to us, the success or failure of his rule in Bengal must hang." This is certainly edifying, and it is to be hoped that Sir Steuart will benefit by it.

The same writer designates Mr. Gladstone's last Home Rule pamphlet "Mr. Gladstone's Grave," How very courteous! Had any Indian writer said as much of any Anglo-Indian officer's lucubrations, however trashy, what a hue and cry would have been raised about "native scurrility!"

A NEW FIELD FOR OUR ARDENT REFORMERS.—"A sensation has been excited in Kentucky by the marriage of Clem Bishop, a backwoods doctor and preacher, to his ward, Retta Boston, who is ten years of age, while the bridegroom has passed his seventieth birthday, and had only been a widower for a fortnight." Could not Messrs. Malabari & Co., manage to go a-preach in Kentucky? They have a bad way there of indulging in tar and feather and lynching; but true reformers need not flinch from such trifles.

Mr. Traill's case came on for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday last. The case was adjourned after evidence was partly gone into. The Magistrate refused an application of the relatives of the deceased that Messrs Palit and Chowdhery, barristers-at-law, should be allowed to prosecute and be instructed by the crown prosecutor. The Magistrate admitted that he had powers to make such an order but would not do so lest he should create a bad precedent. This, we are afraid, is another, and avoidable mistake made in connection with this unfortunate case. We have not heard what has become of the intended motion in the High Court for getting the verdict of the coroner's jury quashed.

A meeting of an informal character was held on Wednesday at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, in connexion with the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. Lady Dufferin presided, and a large company was present, including several Indian gentlemen. The Hon. Mr. Ilbert opened the meeting with an address describing the work of the Association up to the present time. Sir Auckland Colvin, in making a statement regarding the financial prospects of the Association, said that he was gratified to see that the estimate for the next year's work showed a surplus. Before, however, its financial condition could be described as thoroughly satisfactory, it would require about a lakh and quarter more capital at its back. Sir Charles Aitchison then spoke of the work of the Panjab Branch. Sir Lepel Griffin, speaking of another phase of the work, said that the Association had been mainly supported hitherto in native society by the upper classes. He was glad to notice that an effort was now to be made to enlist the sympathies of the middle and lower classes, whose welfare was aimed at no less than that of the aristocracy. To get their support it was proposed to circulate subscription cards through the agency of the district officers and others. Sir Lepel, referring to the fact that the next year would mark the Queen's jubilee, suggested that an opportunity should be taken on that occasion to give a great stimulus to the Association. Kunwar Harnam Singh of Kapurthala next spoke in cordial terms in support of the Association. Mr. P. Mozoomdar suggested that efforts should be made to train native ladies as doctors in addition to the bringing of lady doctors from abroad. Mr. Mozoomdar expressed his conviction that, with the progress of education, native ladies would be found willing and capable of entering on a medical career. Sir Lepel Griffin's suggestion that the middle and lower classes should be called upon to pay subscription through official agency is, we are afraid, not a very good one and ought to be cautiously accepted. The Association has already incurred odium enough in some quarters in this direction, and the promoters of it cannot proceed too guardedly if they care for success.

Babu Jogendra Nath Dass Gupta, B. A., of the Presidency College, is the successful candidate for the State Scholarship of the Government of India from Bengal.

Mr. B. Dey, the able Joint Magistrate of Hoogly, has, we notice, been appointed to officiate for Mr. Coxhead the Magistrate of Burdwan. Mr. Dey has officiated for the Magistrate of Hoogly before this and we are glad the merits of this young but experienced and worthy officer are being slowly recognised. He has done Yeomanly service in the cause of Local Self Government in Hoogly.

Mr. A. B. Barnard, temporary Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, with effect from the 10th instant, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Lambert, C. I. E. Mr. Harrison, the Commissioner, also goes on leave. Is the Calcutta Police to be left to take care of itself? He will now have to play the treble role of the Commissioner, the Deputy and the Additional, Commissioner. Surely the Calcutta Badmashes will not fail to take due note of the open stable-door.

Aushutosh Bannerji, of Connagore, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, appealed on Monday last to the Lieutenant-Governor for mercy, on the ground that he had not murdered his wife, but she committed suicide. The Jury who tried him strongly recommended him to mercy.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' proposal for founding a permanent Indian and Colonial Institute, in commemoration of H. M. the Queen's Jubilee, is, it is satisfactory to learn, making a head. An important meeting in this connection has been held at the Mansion house under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, and an influential committee has been formed to raise funds for carrying out the proposal. The Prince of Wales, in the meanwhile, has expressed His Royal Highness' inability to accept the piece of plate commemorative of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition which it was proposed to present him and requests that the funds raised should be utilised for the purposes of the proposed Institution. The Committee acquiesced in his Royal Highness' request, believing that the donor's wish in regard to the public tribute was to evince their sense of his Royal Highness' services in the promotion of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in the manner most

acceptable to himself The Indian and Colonial Exhibition closes on the 10th of November next.

We are much pleased to notice that a large meeting was held at the City College on Monday last, to celebrate the anniversary of the death of our late illustrious countryman Raja Rammohan Ray. One of our distinguished countrymen, Dr. Mahendr lal Sircar, presided at the meeting. A large number of gentlemen representing different sections of the community, were present on the occasion. It was resolved to hold a similar meeting annually and to hold a special meeting in January next for concerting measures for a permanent memorial, Messrs. N. N. Ghose, Kali Charan Banarjee, Norendra Nath Sen, Siva N th Sastri and Nawab Abdul Lat if took part in the proceedings. A committee consisting of gentlemen like those whose names follow ought to be able to do something really substantial :—"Babu Ramtanu Lahiri ; Babu Shib Chunder Dev Hon ble Romesh Chunder Mitter, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. Ghose, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Babu Rajnarian Bose, President, Adi Brahmo Samaj, Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore ; Maharaj-Kumar Nilkrishna ; Babus Kali Charan Bannerji, Joygobinda Shome, Surendranath Banerjee, Amir Ali Esq., Barrister-at-law ; Nawab Abdul Luteef Khan, Bahadoor. Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein; Dr. P. K. Ray, Professor, Presidency College, Babu Narendranath Sen ; N. Ghose, Esq, Babus Krishna Behari Sen, Bankim Chunder Chatterjea, Sambhu Chunder Mukerjea, Radhika Prosonno Mukerjea, Sivanath Sastri, Girija Bhusan Mukerjea. A. M. Bose, Esq., —Secretary ; Jogendra Chunder Ghose, Asst. Secretary. We wish the movement every success.

THE British Association opened its last Sessions at Burmingham with a brilliant inaugural address from the President of the year, Professor Denison, of Canada. The subject he selected for his comments was the geological formation of the Atlantic Ocean. His theories are, it is said, in some respects, heterodox, but they were received with great cordiality. The Anthropological Section of the Association had Sir George Campbell for its President, and that gentleman entertained his audience with a very discursive essay on the ethnology of the aboriginal races of India. Many years ago he published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* a long essay on the subject, and the inaugural lecture may be looked upon as an outcome of it. It is, however, not the less remarkable on that account. A gentleman of Sir George's talents and cast of mind cannot write an essay which should not bristle with original ideas, striking thoughts, new facts, and astounding generalizations spiced freely with doubts, denials, and contradictions. Adverting to the Khashias he said : "The result of observation of the Khasayahs had been to separate in his mind the two ideas of matri-heritage and polyandry, and to suggest that polyandry was really only a local accident, the result of scarcity of women; as, for instance, in some parts of the Himalayas, where the hill women were in great demand in the adjoining plains, and the hill men were obliged to be content with a reduced number of women. Among the Khasayahs, on the other hand, there was no polyandry (so far as he had been able to learn), though there was great facilty for divorce ; and heritage through the female became quite intelligible, when we say that the females do not leave the maternal home and family and join any other family as do the Aryans. They are the stock-in-trade of the family, the queen bees as it were ; they take to themselves husbands—only one at a time—and if he is divorced they may take another, but the husband is a mere outsider belonging to another family. The property of the woman goes in the woman's family, the property of the man in his own maternal family. It should be added, however, that in these maternal families, though the heritage comes through the female, the males rule, as they ought to, in all well-ordered communities.

The following opinion on the practicability of European colonization in India is decidedly original. As to its accuracy, we have only to ask had there been no degeneracy among the Aryans in India could Sir George have ruled in Bengal? "He much doubted the popular belief that the cross between an Englishman and a Hindu produced a race inferior to either. Owing to the caste system, half castes were placed at a very great disadvantage, and the question required to be worked out, as we had means of doing if we systematically went about it. He would conclude with a few words as to the effect of climate. Was it the fact that in course of generations settled in America the climate altered the British race of European races? What was the tendency of the very peculiar Australian climate ? It had passed into a proverb that the European race cannot survive in India beyond the second or third generation ; and the result of that belief had been of enormous practical importance, for no sort of col nization had been attempted. Yet he wholly doubted if the belief could be supported by any facts whatever ; it was one of those things that are universally believed because they had never been tried and therefore could not be contradicted."

But the gem of the speech lies in that part of it in which Sir George suggests a new department of State which should devote itself to 'Homiculture." The great object of this department sho ld be to improve the physical development of man and woman, by judicious mating. Sir George is wroth against the "foolish ideas about love and the tastes of young people whom we could hardly trust to choose their own bonnets, much less to choose in a graver matter in which they are most likely to be influenced by frivolous prejudices." At the horse breeding establishments, they know well what crossings would produce the best results, and why should not a Government Secretary with a good staff be able to so arrange our marriages as to produce robust, healthy, hardy sires and dames, instead of lean, lanky, sickly children. Ha ha ! Three chears for Homiculture ! !

Telegrams.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales have left Constantinople. Before the departure of their Royal Highnesses, his Majesty the Sultan presented the Princes with costly gifts.

POUHIA I Wakadi, or White Island, situated in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, is in an active estate of eruption.

THE Royal Commission to enquire into the Currency Question will assemble on the 12th of October.

A MOVEMENT for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee at Madras at the end of the year promises to be very successful. A strong Representative Committee has been formed.

THE Viceroy does not go from Maisur to Utacamand, but will go south to Trinchinopoly instead.

THE Viceroy inspected the escort of the late Gilgit Mission, and expressed himself well pleased with their condition and appearance.

SIR Hercules Robinson is going to Mauritius in order to settle the desputes which have arisen between Sir J. Pope Hennessy and Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

THE French press continue to clamour against the occupation of Egypt by the British becoming permanent.

THE Canadian Government has promised a vote of £20,000 towards the proposed Colonial and Indian Institute.

THE Ltee has been removed from the Koothoedawgyee Pagoda, below Mandalay hill. It was adorned with gold and silver bells, diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and was valued at two lakhs of rupees, which is probably a great exaggeration. Six sepoys and eight Burmans have been arrested on the supposition of being implicated in this outrage.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey : "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole rage of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne, it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner ; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it or a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Capsule imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consigneeess on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignes, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 29. 1886.

General.—Babu Kally Puddo Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Duputy Collector, Balsore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Mr. H. Holmwood, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that District.

Babu Shama Kumud Mukerji. Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month under sectio 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Mr. H. Lee, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Midnapore, appointed to act as Magistrate an Collector of Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr, C. H. Vowell, or until further orders.

Babu Rajendro Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate anr Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

The following officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite thei names :—

Mr. G. A. Grierson, C. S., for five weeks ; R. C. Dutt, C. S., for four months ; and R. H. Anderson, C. S., up to the 25th November 1886.

Mr. A. Rattray Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

Babu Nowrungi Lal, Special Deputy Collector, employed on Butwara work in Durbhunga, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the district of Darjiling, with effect from the 26th instant.

Mr. Collier is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Newbery, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

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Tenders must be sealed and superscribed *"Tender for the annual supply of consumable stores"* and be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. and N. W. Railway Company and be delivered by noon of the 8th November next at the Company's Offices, Gorakhpur.

The agent and Chief Engineer B. and N. W. Railway Company reserved to himself the right to reject any or the whole of the tenders.

Rupees five hundred as earnest money must accompany each tender to prove *bona fides* of intending tenderers.

SONPUR, 24th September 1886.

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Applications in writing to be addressed to the Clerk of the Court.

25 September 1886. } C. Y. C. BOLST, Clerk of the Court.

THE MUNICIPAL HAND BOOK of rules, by-laws and regulations &c &c in force in the Calcutta Municipality, contaning necessary and useful information for rate payers, the general public, licensed drainage contractors, authorised plumbers, add others having or wishing to have dealing with Corporation.

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Darjeeling, The 9th Augst } W. Stevenson, Secretary D. H. Railway Darjeeling.

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(নূতন অপূর্ব্ব উপন্যাস)

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